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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Tuesday's Battle!

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS!

French in Larger Force!

BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK!

After Twelve Hours' Fight!

WITH LOSS OF 2,000 PRISONERS, TWO EAGLES, AND 17 CANNON!

Two German Generals Killed!

FRENCH ACCOUNTS DIFFERENT!

The Prussians Everywhere Repulsed!

AND RETREAT RESUMED!

Fighting on Wednesday!

THE FRENCH ARMIES CONCENTRATING!

A Great Battle Pending!

THE SCENE TO BE CHALONS!

Exciting from London!

NAPOLEON DYNASTY NO MORE!

Eugenie Flying to England!

EMPEROR WILL FOLLOW!

Prince Napoleon Also Flees!

ENGAGEMENT IN THE BALTIC!

The Prussian Fleet Retire!

AFTER THE BATTLE OF WOERTH!

Edmund About and MacMahon!

GENERAL SHERIDAN AT KING WILLIAM'S HEADQUARTERS!

Rumored Efforts for Peace!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

THE BATTLE ON TUESDAY—OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Official telegraphic dispatches, received at the War Office, from Marshal Bazaine, state that all day Tuesday he delivered battle to the combined Prussian armies, under Prince Frederick Charles and General Von Steinmetz, between Doncourt and Vionville. The enemy were repulsed, and the French troops passed the night on the position they had won. They stopped several hours to procure food, supplies and ammunition. The French casualties have been unsuccessful.

General Frossard is reported dangerously wounded.

THOUSANDS REPORTED OVERTURNING.

A second dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated seven o'clock in the evening, declares that the enemy were repulsed along the whole line. One hundred and twenty thousand troops were engaged in the battle.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Information received from Verdun this morning, says that a battle is in progress between Metz and Verdun, about one-third of the way on the road from Metz to Verdun. Cannon can be heard distinctly on both sides, and the vibrations of the battle-field are also felt.

RETURN OF THE KING.

The King of Prussia has returned to the battle-field.

RUMORED VICTORY CLAIMED.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated 7 o'clock this morning, says the enemy were defeated with great loss. The army of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Doncourt and Brieryville.

Another despatch says: An obstinate engagement took place yesterday, Tuesday, and it is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Metz. It is reported that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery is entrenched between Briery and St. Jean.

A MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.

The fair sex is once feared that certain important governmental ways to be cut by the enemy, will be thwarted by the personal exertions of the French army. The General commanding at Chalons was sent with a large force to prevent this movement of the Prussians and to assure our communications. This column arrived in time and accomplished the mission.

THE POSITION AROUND METZ.

The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and Fourth Corps. Almost forty thousand French troops engaged. The Prussian force was very large, being estimated at twenty thousand. The French lines is consecutively small, owing to the protection by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses.

GARRISON OF STRASBURG REINFORCED.

The investments of Strasburg is so much that the French troops have received and reinforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without an attempt at capture. A messenger of the French army has been sent to Switzerland of treasure without any hindrance whatever. It would seem as if the Prussians have no siege trains, for they have given up the idea of besieging Strasburg.

STRASBURG UNDOUBTEDLY ATTACKED.

Strasburg was fired Wednesday unsuccessfully, by the Prussians. They threw six milespectives, but the French succeeded in saving their ammunition.

PRINCE ROYAL WOUNDED.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was severely wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

LAST MEETING OF THE CHAMBERS—ANNOUNCEMENT BY COUNT PALIKAO.

PARIS, August 18.—The last meeting of the Corps Legislatif was interesting. A great crowd had collected around the hall to hear the war news. The National Guard was at its post, to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen at the commencement of the session.

Count Palikao spoke as follows:

"The Chamber will understand I cannot give precise details as to the number of troops engaged in the war. The engagements, but I may say that the enemy has suffered a great deal more than the French. We had a great effect. Silence. We had a great effect, and the enemy's losses are enormous. The result of the operations of the government has been the formation of great movements for new battles, which I will communicate to the Chamber."

The Minister then announced that the efforts of the army required that the utmost energy be shown the victors and assertion of unity.

M. Thiers suggested that in case of the siege of Paris, permission be allowed to enter the city with grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for property. He also recommended that the Chambers now meet daily.

Minister Clement Duvernois, in reply, said the government had intendedto fully provision Paris.

The deputies, after consultation, decided to meet again to-day.

OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN.

The following news is official:

General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim, at each commercial port of Prussia, indemnity in double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in those parts in France now under their control.

The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges.

The *Opinione Nationale* nevertheless complains of Paris's sluggishness.

By Saturday one thousand guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth served by marines, but inexperienced.

General Melinett has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile.

Marshal Bazaine has stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin via London.

PIERRE BONAPARTE—IMBECILE AUSTRIA.

PARIS, August 18.—The *Gaulois* says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely one hundred thousand troops she might avenge Sadowa.

ENGLISH VESSEL CAPTURED WITH CONTRABAND OF WAR.

PARIS, August 18.—The *Pays* says: Two days ago a French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English channel laden with contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the Captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied he knew a revolution was about to break out in Paris, and on the French fleet would therefore probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk.

DIRECT FROM PARIS—CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Mr. Gaillerdet telegraphs from Paper here:

Paris last night was the Paris of the previous night, only with more moderation among the people, but with hardly less feeling. While the government urges and insists upon the most guarded silence in regard to the movements of the army, which are just now purely strategic, the Minister of War announces that these movements under Bazaine have been completely successful and so continue. The defeat of the Prussians in their combined efforts to cut of the retreat of the French army gave the greatest assurance to Parisian people. Gigantic preparations continue in France. Men appear everywhere as defenders for active operations in order to maintain their numerical preponderance in the field.

REPORTS OF ENGAGEMENTS—THE GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

There are continual reports of engagements, but they refer obviously to a series of conflicts necessarily entailed upon the two armies by their vast numbers and the extent of the lines on which they are moving.

The Prussians doubtless will leave Verdun behind them as they have Metz, Thionville, Bitsche, Strasburg and other fortified places.

It is believed on the best authority that the French will concentrate at Chalons with three hundred thousand men and one thousand guns, and the Prussians will attack them with five hundred thousand men and one thousand four hundred guns.

All the actions of this week must be considered merely preliminary to one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever seen.

It is thought here to be imperative upon both armies to bring on a decisive battle as soon as possible, for political rather than military reasons. The French capital is in a condition of ill-suppressed revolution.

It is understood that if French wins she will demand the expenses of the war, with the cession of Lorraine and Alsace, and upon this understanding rests the fears of European complications.

RUSSIA EXHIBITING UNEASINESS.

Russia is beginning to press the English Government for an understanding to maintain the balance of power.

There are rumors of agitation among the Germans of Baltic Russia and the mobilization of the Russian army for the Prussian frontiers. Everything for the moment depends upon the result of Bazaine's battle near Chalons.

No news can be expected, for the armies are manœuvering off the line of the railways and telegraph, and where they are not entirely they are absolutely controlled by the military.

FLIGHT OF OLLIVIER.

Advices from Paris state that M. Ollivier and his wife have fled from France to Italy. On their progress through the French territory, they were met with vehement expressions of hatred from the people. At nearly all the stations the supposed Premier was recognized, was saluted by a storm of hootings and yells of hate. Their entire passage through France was attended by these demonstrations of the enraged populace.

AN ARMISTICE WAS REFUSED.

The Paris *Presse* says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, is false, confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it. The papers must bury the dead, and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy. The French forces are increasing constantly and the Prussians decreasing. The hour of complete victory for France is near. There is great activity on the fortifications of Paris. Thousands of men are at work putting the defences in a different condition.

PEACE AFTER THE GREAT BATTLE.

The *Times* says that France must accept peace after the battle at Chalons. Prussia should be satisfied with the restoration to Napoleon and his heirs of their dynastic pretentions to the throne. This surrender of the claims of Napoleon to the French throne is as necessary now as it was in 1814, though thousands of lives will have to be sacrificed before it will be openly made.

MOVEMENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Prince Napoleon has sent his children to "Prangins." The Prince has also removed his valuables from the Palais Royal.

THE FIGHTING MONDAY AND TUESDAY—ALL THAT IS POSITIVELY KNOWN.

LONDON, August 18.—The *Times* says: All day Monday and a good part of Tuesday the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the road to Verdun. Progress is now consequently slow. On Tuesday night they had gotten no further than Frenois, which is seven miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known.

The London papers have some three hundred lack of reliable dispatches that are more or less and less fresh than the American papers have every day.

The Daily News to-day says, semi-officially, the Englisu hopes of succeeding in intervention are abandoned.

There is immense activity at the Paris defences. Laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of giving them the means of subsistence is a wish to keep the dangerous class busy than any actual fear.

SCHEME TO DECLARE A REPUBLIC.

LONDON, August 18.—The coincidence in the time of the recent revolutionary outbreak in Paris and in the South of France suggests to the police evidence of a combined attempt to declare a republic.

APPEAL FOR WOUNDED—THE TRANSFER OF ALSACE.

LONDON, August 18.—The *Times* eloquently calls for aid for the French and German wounded. It says other nations will discuss the development of reserves of the hostile powers, and declares that the transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate a sacred principle of national sovereignty and conflict with the permanent restoration of peace.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

A GREAT BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY—ENGLAND ATTEMPTS TO SECURE PEACE—KING WILLIAM SAYS THE WAR MUST DECIDE.

LONDON, August 18.—A dispatch from Verdun, 20th says a great battle occurred at Mars La Tour. A large number were wounded on both sides, including the French Generals Frossard and Batalle. A large body of Prussian troops entered Briery.

Our Berlin special dispatch says: Another attempt was made by England for the mediation of peace. The Queen's messenger arrived with proposals of the English Cabinet to that end. The King was telegraphed to headquarters that the Emperor's consent to treat was given through Lord Lyons. The King replied that if Prussia wanted peace she must ask an armistice in the usual way or the arbitrament of war must decide between the two nations.

[Cable Special to Tribune.]

CHALONS ON MONDAY—RAILWAY COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 18.—Our special correspondent writes from Chalons, Monday: This is the Emperor's birthday, but there are no fetes. Everywhere was heard the sound of drums at 6 o'clock and the artillery put in motion and went forward to Bieom, but there found the enemy out and fell back. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun. We don't know the fate of the main body is, but the Prussian van guard is nearer Chalons than Bazaine is. There is no force here capable of resisting an attack. Everything has been carried to Paris, and that yesterday was within twenty miles of Chalons, and were destroying railways at will.

FROM PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS—600,000 GERMANS ON FRENCH SOIL AND MORE COMING.

Our special correspondent writes from the head-quarters of the Second Prussian Army Corps, Friday, August 11th. Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz, two corps will be left to mask the fortress until the main body continue their march for Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve in Germany. Talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at.

ADVANCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Our special correspondent from headquarters of the Crown Prince, on Friday, August 12, writes: We are daily advancing from village to village. The Russian sympathizers are altogether for the French, but the inhabitants are treated by the Germans kindly, except where the peasants commit hostilities. No compulsory military service is enforced on them. Their wagons for wounded are required and sales of provisions compelled, but they are paid for all necessaries, and everything paid for. McMahon's corps is almost destroyed. No remnant has been found, as the Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French right flank.

[Cable special to N. Y. Tribune.]

ANOTHER VERSION OF RECENT FIGHTING—FRENCH FALSEHOODS—THE FRENCH ARMY STILL INTACT—A RETREAT TO VERDUN SERIOUSLY DISTURBED.

LONDON, August 18.—Tuesday's battle is the crowning proof of French falsehoods and contradictions in the recent telegrams. Count Palikao declared in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussians had been forced to abandon their attempt to interrupt the French retreat and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Chalons. While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank. At nightfall one portion at least of Bazaine's army had been forced to abandon the road to Verdun, and were again shut up in Metz. It is more than ever plain that no considerable part of the French army has succeeded in effecting far on the road from Metz to Verdun. Their delay, to whatever cause due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and they were able on Tuesday to attack with a van guard strong enough to arrest the French retreat and bring four French corps into action. When Bazaine found he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit, he clearly resolved to turn and fight, in the hope that its supports could come up. For hours the Third Prussian Corps, which, supported only by a single division had first attacked, was compelled to bear the brunt of a vigorous onslaught from twice or thrice their own numbers. Late in the afternoon of the day, by the junction of parts of the Eighth and Ninth Corps, the Prussians resumed the offensive, and when night fell the French army was again divided, and it is doubtful whether either of the main roads from Metz to Verdun remaining open to Bazaine. Three separate bodies, therefore unscathed, besides Frossard's and the Imperial Guard, were brought into action, which on the French side was a general engagement, while on the Prussian side the larger part of the two armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles were not in the field, and apparently not a single battallion of the Crown Prince, who is believed to be advancing steadily for Chalons.

SCENES AFTER THE BATTLE OF WOERTH—EDMUND ABOUT AND MARSHAL M'MAHON.

Edmund About describes the scenes after the battle of Woerth as follows:

One open solid regiments who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoralized and disarmed, threw themselves desperately into each by-path. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos, mounted on artillery horses, as they were entering a cross road, with the hope of make-cutting and a short cut from the field. Our artillery must have been roughly used—so many cassons pass along the road without guns. But here comes one or two regiments of the line quite firm, tolerably complete in number, rifle on shoulder and knapsack on back, and behind them Marshal MacMahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling; as fresh as a rose. [photo] as he passes by the ranks without noticing me. One of his aids, M. Dalzac, names me. The old hero stops, tells me quite simply the story of his defeat. *"I had only thirty-five thousand men and found one hundred fifty thousand in front of me."* We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about five thousand men. But we shall have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going in that direction? To Saverne, I reply. You will be captured; the Prussians will be there in two hours, says the General. I have my wife and children there. I answer. God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the *morale* of the troops is excellent. We shake hands. I exchange a few pleasant words with M. Dalzac, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff as it moves on for the laughing and kindly face of M. Devogue, officer of ordnance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and General Colson with a bullet through the heart. Last comes a regiment of Turcos. The fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks, nor their arms. One first come out of the ranks and chops me round the neck. It is Albert Duny, a fellow journalist and an excellent fellow. He begins by telling me: 'I have been to your house; it is empty, all your people are safe. But you, you have been a fool as a post. Oh, my poor friends! What a disaster! We will repair it though.' He cuts off and disappears in a minute, with 40 of his comrades. A little further on I saw a civilian dressed in a shepherd's grey velvet, who marches like an officer at the head of two companies. It is M. Gallifran, the artist of the *Illustration*, an old friend of the day before yesterday. He carries his portfolio across his back and to-morrow morning, at Pinsburg, will no doubt make a sketch of this shameful retreat. At the gates of Saverne the panic-stricken are flying along the railway or hiding in gardens, but some good regiments of the line are tramping through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before eleven o'clock at night. These last belong to the Fifth Corps. They reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle. I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal McMahon arrived there on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of an eye Saverne was itself filled with the first corps, which the foe, luckily believed to have retired upon Bitsche. They messed together where they could. Those in command in the houses of the townsmen, those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp equipage under the line, man upon the pavement and in the fields under heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had only known how to profit by the opportunity he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was half empty, terrified by the presence of troops broken down, starved and discomfited. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasburg.

[Special to the New York Times]

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING BEFORE METZ—THE FRENCH RETREAT SUCCESSFUL—FEARFUL LOSS OF THE PRUSSIANS—PREPARATIONS FOR A BATTLE AT CHALONS.

PARIS, August 17.—I have just received express information from trustworthy sources relative to operations at the front. Fighting commenced near Metzat 3 P. M. on Sunday, 14th, just after the Emperor's departure. The last was brought by a Prussian attack on General Frossard's division, which was in the act of withdrawing from its position. The French corps under General L'Admirault, which formed the left wing of the army, sustained the brunt of the engagement. The attacking force was under Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. While the French corps was occupying the attention of the enemy, the French unmolested in retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner. Marshal Bazaine exposed himself in the thickest of the fight here yesterday we took 2,000 prisoners, 17 guns and two eagles. He himself said he was slightly wounded in the foot. The execution done by the French mitrailleuses was fearful. In the 7th corps of the Prussian Royal Guard were really exterminated. Three or four French journalists who had gone out with the army to see the fight gallantly side by side with soldiers. In this engagement the French lost 3,000 killed and wounded and the Prussians 12,000. The general position is said to be owing to the terrible destruction of the mitrailleurs and artillery.

On the evening of the 17th the French attacked the Prussians again at Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established his headquarters. The French losses were again very heavy. The French likewise lost heavy.

Gravelotte is at the point of the bifurcation of two roads leading to Verdun and Etain. The Fourth Corps is in an advanced line. Three or four corps are concentrated in this locality. The bulk of the trains and equipments have been sent on to Verdun under a powerful escort.

The Emperor is at Chalons, where a great battle will be fought with the aid of a new army now being rapidly pushed forward.

NAPOLEON DYNASTY "GONE UP"—EUGENIA ON HER WAY TO ENGLAND—NAPOLEON WILL FOLLOW—PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE TO ITALY.

LONDON, August 18, midnight. We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended. The Empress having packed up and dispatched all her valuables, including pictures, to England, the family plate has left for England via Belgium. It is believed the Emperor will also leave by the same route. He does not dare return to Paris. Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with all his family.

Mr. Thiers told the Corps Legislatif yesterday that the enemy must be resisted at all hazards. Marshals L'Admirault and Canrobert and General Frossard, and the Imperial Guard and the Prussian Tenth Corps, supported by portions of the Eighth and Ninth Corps, under Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy, they were driven back to Metz after a furious fight, lasting twelve hours. The loss in infantry, cavalry and artillery is considerable on both sides. On our side [generals] Wimble and Doering were killed, and Generals Ranet and Graber were wounded.

FRENCH RETREAT INTERRUPTED.

BERLIN, August 18—Noon.—Official reports from the Prussian headquarters claim a victory in the recent battles northwest of Metz, on the ground that the French were prevented from continuing their retreat in the direction of Verdun, and driven back to Metz. The French lost two thousand prisoners, two eagles and seven cannon, besides abandoning the field to the Prussians.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—PRUSSIAN VESSELS WITHDRAW.

BERLIN, August 18.—Advices are received of a naval engagement off the island of Rugen, in the Baltic. The division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of the Arko and Sachsen and Dreche, Blitzand Salamander yesterday afternoon at four o'clock encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a Corvette and an Aviso. The Prussians soon withdrew without loss. The French fleet is now off Doorabusen.

WILL REIMBURSE PLUNDERED SUBJECTS.

BERLIN, August 18.—The provincial correspondence says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France.

FURTHER FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from King William, dated Pont-a-Mousson, 17th, says: In the fight here yesterday we took 2,000 prisoners, 17 guns and two eagles.

SCHLESWIG FOR PRUSSIA.

The Duke of Schleswig has issued a manifesto imploring all Germans to sustain Prussia.

BUT ONE CORRESPONDENT ALLOWED.

The Prussian Government allows only one correspondent of the Berlin press at the front. Herr Kreissler, of the *Borsen Halle*, is selected for the place.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AT HEADQUARTERS.

BERLIN, August 18.—General Sheridan has arrived at the King's headquarters at Pont-a-Mousson, and was received as a special guest.

Other Cable Dispatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 18.—Carrigan, anti-repeal candidate for Parliament, leads by 300 votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

The French victories were celebrated at several points in Ireland where the Prussian accounts find no credit.

There is deep displeasure here at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency, with the Prince of Wales at the head.

Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

The trial of the armored ship, Iron Duke proved most satisfactory.

In the regatta yesterday the Vanguard won the Albert cup and the Folly the Vice-Admiral's cup.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 18.—Baron Beust urged the abrogation of the Concordat on the ground that it was impossible to maintain relations with a power whose pretensions were suddenly found to be illimitable.

MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Aug. 18.—The steamer Australia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 18.—The steamships Italy and City of London, from New York, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 18—P. M.—Consols for money 91¾. American securities quiet: '62s, 88; '65s, 87¾; '67s, 86¾; 10-40s, 82¾. Stocks steady: Erie 17¾; Illinois 109¾; Great Western 22¾.

LONDON, August 18.—The reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent. gives greater steadiness to the markets here and in Liverpool.

PARIS, August 18.—Bourse closed firm yesterday.

LONDON, August 18.—Tallow dull, 44s. Turpentine dull, 29s. 6d. Linseed oil 31s. Petroleum at Antwerp 30½.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—Cotton market is firm; middling uplands held at 8½d; do Orleans, 8¾d. Sales of the week 70,000, including 10,000 for speculation and export. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 5s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 6d. California white wheat, 10s. 3d; red western No. 2, 9s. 10d; Western flour, 24s. 6d@25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed held at 28s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 6d@3s. 7d. Pork, 119s. Beef, 111s. Lard, 73s. Cheese, 62s. Bacon—55s for Cumberland and 56s for short rib. Petroleum refined, 1s. 6½d. Tallow, 43s. Linseed oil, 31s. Pounds, 15s.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1870.

The President does not now contemplate coming to Washington this month, unless important public business shall require.

The custom receipts last week were $1,250,382.

Day before yesterday the currency balance in the Treasury decreased twelve millions, in consequence of the redemption of the United States notes to that amount. A like amount of new United States notes of the series 1869, was issued to the United States Treasurer yesterday, which left the currency balance last night about forty millions, and thereby restored the equilibrium of the treasury notes.

A large number of the applications for passports at the Department of State are of Germans proposing to return to Prussia to enter the army.

It is not probable the cable statement as to the mission of Col. Hay in returning to Washington is correct. The Spanish Government, however, has made no response to the proposition of the Secretary of State for the adjustment of the pending questions, and the suggestion that this take place in Washington.

Secretary Cox is the only member of the Cabinet in the city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jos. Hoxie, a well known politician, died in Westerly, R. I., yesterday.

—Cagon City, California, was burned on the 13th. Only one house remains.

—Major General Robin Allen Hitchcock died at Hannoversville, Penn., on the 8th inst.

—A young man named Jno. C. Ware murdered his mother at Longmeadow, N. J., Tuesday night, and escaped.

—The population of Oregon is estimated at 100,000, and of Washington Territory twenty-five thousand, exclusive of Indians.

—A combination of ultra tariff men and free traders are reported preparing to bring out Jackson S. Schultz for Governor of New York.

—The village of Bell's Corners, in Canada, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives.

—There was a large fire yesterday morning in the village of Pointe Claire, near Montreal, Canada. Over fifty houses were burned. Loss very large.

—Justice Cox, at New York, has dismissed the suit by the managers of Wallack's theatre, to enforce the rule making worthless tickets purchased of street speculators.

—The immigrants to date since January 1st number 200,000, which is 40,000 less than for the corresponding months last year.

—Two car loads of cattle were stolen from John F. Anderson's farm, near Quincy, Ill., a few days ago, taken to Cincinnati and sold. The cattle were recovered, but the thieves escaped.

—The Governor of New York has directed an election to fill the vacancy in the Congressional District on the 8th of November, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noah Davis.

—The fire in the woods is so close to the city of Ottawa, that that city was quite illuminated on Wednesday night. Two or three years, driven in by the fire, appeared in the streets.

—A gentleman just arrived at Cheyenne, from Sweetwater river, says about thirty members of the Big Horn expedition have returned to Camp Brown. The remainder have gone to Montana. No further details are known.

—Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Cheyenne yesterday. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, officers and the post band. He will remain there a day or two as the guest of Gen. King, commanding officer at Fort de Russe.

—In a race of twenty miles to the windward and return at Newport, yesterday, between the yachts Madgie and Idler, for a cup valued at fifty guineas, the Cambria came in thirteen minutes ahead, beating the Idler with time allowance 9½ minutes.

—Assessor Scanlon and Supervisor Datcher, while on a tour of observation among the Brooklyn illicit distilleries yesterday, were attacked by a mob of boys with clubs and stones, which, however, did no serious damage. They found twenty places in one ward in which illegal distilling was carried on.

—Gen. Stoneman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Yarapoe Indians. The peace conditions are that the Indians shall protect all whites within their boundaries and restrain other bands of savages from committing depredations on their land. The Yarapoe may roam over their district at pleasure and visit settlements.

—At Bloomington, Ill., yesterday morning, Alston Rich, a carpenter, was shot by Solomon Victor, a Jew, from Cincinnati. Victor claims that Rich seduced the affections of his wife, and ran away with her from Ohio about a year ago, since which time he has been looking for her without success until Wednesday, when he met her in Springfield.

—The Illinois Press Association, made up of the editors of the weekly press of Illinois, has been in session at Chicago for two days, and will continue in session until to-day, when the entire crowd, including wives, sweethearts, etc., will proceed on an excursion to Toronto, Montreal, Albany, etc., via the Lakes. The party will be absent some ten days.

—Two little children, son and daughter of a Chicago policeman named Mahoney, were drowned in the South branch of the Chicago river, Wednesday evening. They were playing upon the dock when the little girl, who is five years old, fell into the river, and the brother, only seven years old, pulled off his coat and sprang in to assist her. He caught hold of her clothing, but was unable, owing to want of strength, to drag her ashore, and soon what little strength he had gave way and he sank beside his little sister.

Ohio and Indiana Political Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MANSFIELD, August 17.—General J. A. Garfield will open the campaign in behalf of the Republicans, by a speech in this city Friday evening, August 26th.

MARIETTA, O., August 18.—The Republican Convention for the Fifteenth District yesterday nominated Hon. Wm. P. Sprague for Congress.

DAYTON, August 18.—The Hon. R. C. Schenck arrived home last night.

WARASACH, IND., August 18.—The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh District, nominated D. C. Anthony for Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh District nominated General Lew Wallace for Congress yesterday.

COLUMBUS, O., August 18.—Hon. Hugh J. Jewitt was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio to-day.

The Military Arrests in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, August 18.—Twenty-four of Kirk's prisoners, including Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, were brought before Judge Brooks, of United States Court, at Salisbury, to-day, and released on their own recognizances. It is thought all of them will be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more still under arrest by Kirk. Wiley, charged with the murder of Stephens, was brought before Judge Pierson here this evening and bailed in $5,000. Eighteen more have been brought to Raleigh, and are under Governor Holden's guard, pending decisions on motions before Pierson.

FOREIGN.

FRANCISCO CAMPRADOR, a Spanish poet, died in Havana on Tuesday.

VICTOR HUGO said of Louis Bonaparte that he was neither the nephew of his uncle, nor the son of his father, nor the father of his son.

THE GERMANS of Moscow telegraphed to Count Bismarck: 'Germany for ever! King William for ever! Bismarck for ever! Forward with God for our King and country!'

THE French are to organize a supply depot from their fleet at Elsinore, upon the platform at which place Mr. Edwin Booth Hamlet is in the habit of interviewing his royal and ghostly father.

AT THE camp at Nancy, instantaneous wells are being bored for the necessities of the troops. The experiments have been so successful that the method will be adopted with the troops in the front.

UP to the 58th of July 185,00 thalers had been subscribed at the Berlin Bourse for the fund for the relief of soldiers' families. Two firms, F. W. Krause & Co. and F. M. Magnus, subscribed ten thousand thalers each.

A BERLIN paper says: Among the contributions that have been already sent in for patriotic purposes are three large gold medals with the bust of the Emperor of the French, which were awarded as prizes at the Industrial Exhibition of Paris. The value of each is about 3,000 francs.

By the 1st of November France will have 2,200,000 Chassepots in store. The production has never slackened for a moment. In July 30,000 per week were manufactured; in August the number will reach 47,000; in September 52,000, and in October 60,000.

IT IS SAID that Gen. von Falkenstein has arranged an elaborate system of telegraphic communications with all the stations along the Prussian coast. A portion of the French fleet having appeared off Skagen on Friday, the General was informed of the circumstance from various quarters within a few seconds.

FIGARO is publishing Louis Blanc's "History of the French Revolution," in consequence of the squassing interest at the present moment of his account of the invasion of France by the Prussians in 1792. This paper considers that no history has described that event with greater truth, authority and accuracy than Louis Blanc.

COUNT ANDRASSY, President of the Hungarian Ministry, does not sympathize with the German Austrians. Their end is to prevent the Rhine from falling into the hands of the French; he, on the other hand, would detach Austria forever from Germany, and for this he would prefer alliance with France, and possibly take part in the war.

FUSILIER KRAUS, who killed the first Frenchman, has received thirty thalers—about five pounds—from Berlin. A natural feeling directs the current of patriotic liberality rather towards the capture than the slaughter of the enemy. The men who bring in the first chasseur or the first Zouave, or Turcos, will have very large reward both in money and goods.

THE volunteers in Algeria for the Turcos are so eager that three new regiments are to be formed, which will raise the strength of those troops to twenty-five thousand. The enlistments for the Foreign Legion in the service of France are so numerous in Trieste that the French Consul there has been compelled to close his list in order to communicate with government and ask for instructions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Kissengen, says that the Germans there are very anxious, who cannot get out of it. Many Germans are there who claim to be American citizens, and passports are in great demand. The correspondent has an old insurance policy which answers every purpose, the beautiful engraving and preten tious size never failing to secure a safe transit.

THE French soldiers appear to be very uneasy and restless travelers. A correspondent, who witnessed the transportation of troops by railway to the Prussian frontier, says: "They seldom stay long in the carriages, but climb upon them and stand on the roof singing vociferously. When a bridge or tunnel appears, they lie flat down, but only to rise again. To all remonstrances they make the convincing answer, *Vive la France! Vive la Paix!*"

IT really seems almost impossible for any sovereign of France to die upon the throne and bequeath his power to his immediate descedants. Of all the sovereigns of France since 1744, Louis Napoleon has had the longest reign, as President and Emperor. They thus compare: Louis XVI, eighteen years, Napoleon I, fifteen years, Louis XVIII, nine years, Charles X, six years, Louis Philippe, eighteen years, Louis Napoleon twenty-two years.

THE *North German Correspondent* says: We may remind the English journals which express some surprise that the draft of the treaty proposed by the French to the Prussian Government was not sooner published, that the English Government in a similar case acted in the same way, as the dispatches in which Sir Hamilton Seymour related his conversations with the Emperor Nicolas, with respect to Turkey, were not published till after the Crimean war had begun.

THE following gives the number of inhabitants possessed by each of the leading European States, not including their colonies. The figures are as follows: Great Britain, 29,321,288. France, 38,192,094. Prussia, 24,694,396. North German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,317. South Germany, 8,611,923. Austria, 35,556,000. Italy, 24,368,787. Russia, 77,008,448. Spain, 16,362,625. Sweden, 3,160,657. Netherlands, 3,552,665. Turkey, 13,534,000. Switzerland, 2,510,949. Portugal 3,987,861. Belgium, 4,984,451.

GENERAL LE BOEUF's little speech to the six young Garde Mobiles, who were his secretaries, seems to have been very much to the purpose: "Gentlemen we are beginning the campaign you will live well whenever circumstances are favorable; when we can get nothing, which may happen, we will buckle our waistbands in tightly. You will have much work and little rest, my esteem, the certainty of being useful to your country, and on the least indiscretion a ball through your head. And now, gentlemen, break up."

AMONG the German officers of the Union army during our war for the suppression of the rebellion, who are now fighting for their fatherland, is Prince Felix zu Salm-Salm. He was the Colonel of a New York regiment in the army of the Potomac, and he is now Major of the Fourth Regiment of Prussian Grenadier Guards. The Princess afterward distinguished herself in Mexico as the devoted friend of the unfortunate Maximilian, and she is now again in the field as Directress of Camp Hospitals. She returned to Germany also, has studied surgery and received a diploma.

IT was expected, says a war correspondent, that the presence of the Prince Imperial would enlist the sympathies of all on behalf of the imperial family. It has had a contrary effect. The cruelty of uselessly exposing this poor child to the fire of the enemy is severely criticised. The Emperor is compared to one of those beggar women who carries about a half clad infant on a cold day, in order to provoke the compassion of passers-by. *C'est touchant, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.* A newspaper says: "When the First Napoleon, that man of war, went forth in 1813 to defend France against Europe in arms, he took neither the King of Rome nor an ornamental Cent Gardes with him."

IT is stated that the Prussians have laid a regular network of torpedoes along their Baltic coast, and at the mouths of the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe. Both classes of torpedo are said to be in use, the charge being in general dynamite, which is a fearfully explosive material. Many of these torpedoes are believed to be mechanical, and exceedingly dangerous to both friends and foes. Others are arranged on the ordinary electrical principle, and are perfectly safe except when the electrical communication are established. Thus the navigation of the coast, with its rivers and harbors, is quite open to the friendly ship. The merchantman may safely steer over and among the hidden mines yet the next moment, by the mere turn of a key, the channel may be effectually closed to the pursuer. The torpedo is the war-ship's *bete noir*. The proudest iron-clad that ever floated is powerless against these submerged volcanoes.

THE following proclamation was issued by the King of Prussia, on the 31st of July:

"To my People!

"To-day, on the point of setting out for the army,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 116@116¼.

A NUMBER of influential citizens of Lawrence county have published a card, strongly urging the nomination by the Republicans of Captain Donley for Congress.

INTELLIGENT MEN fight best. It is said that the Prussian army contains not a single man who cannot sign his name, while seventy-five per cent. of the French forces are destitute of learning.

HON. D. J. MORRELL, of Cambria county, will receive the Republican nomination for Congress. He has little or no opposition. Such men, tried, true and faithful, are worthy the great confidence reposed in them.

RUSSIA is building railroads and making other great internal improvements while France and Prussia are settling their difference on the Rhine. England has $15,000,000 worth of orders for rail from Russia to be supplied at once.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Anything which relates to France and Prussia, and especially to their military organizations, is deeply interesting at the present time. Several German officers of note have recently written papers bearing upon the comparative merits of the soldiers of the two countries, which are at once distinguished for their candor and impartiality. We design to present a few of the leading points contained in these papers, believing that they will cast some light on the *status belli* as it now appears between the two great European powers which are contending for the mastery.

There is a very important difference in the way in which armies are levied in the two countries. In France troops are raised by conscription, a system which existed among the Romans, and was introduced among the French at the time of the Revolution. Under this system, the rich have the privilege of hiring substitutes to serve in their stead, and as a necessary consequence the French army is composed of the lowest orders of the people, who are destitute both of knowledge and ambition. In Prussia the system is different. All subjects, irrespective of birth or parentage, when they arrive at the age of twenty years are compelled to enter the military service, and be drilled for three years, and during the following two years are subject to be called back to their regiments regularly for a few weeks drill exercise, and, if necessary, for war. The officers of the standing army are gentlemen by birth and education, to whom military service is a life profession. The greatest care is bestowed on the military education of both officers and privates. The privates of the *landwehr*, or militia are supposed to be the most effective soldiers in the service, however strange it may appear. The reason assigned is that they have been perfectly drilled and are in the prime of life, whilst the standing army is for the most part composed of soldiers who have scarcely passed out of their boyish years, and are as yet imperfect in their knowledge of military evolutions. In the morning, the soldiers are required to thoroughly cleanse their quarters, after which the remaining hours of the forenoon are devoted to the study of arithmetic, geometry geography and the theory and practice of military science. But, in order that there may be a sound mind in a sound body, physical culture must be attended to in the afternoon, when the men engage in different kinds of gymnastic exercise.

It will be seen then that in point of intellectual and physical culture the Prussian are superior to the French soldiers. This is not a mere theory, its truthfulness has been practically demonstrated in almost every engagement that has taken place. No where, so far as we can gather from the provokingly confused telegrams we have received, have the French been able to resist the forward march of the Prussians into their territory. If a check was given at Metz where it was generally expected, some weeks ago, a decisive battle would be fought, it is strange that the French should, according to their own accounts be falling back on Verdun, and Chalons, and even to Paris. Mitrailleuse and Chassepot must be taught to think in these days of progressive science.

The Prussians have always been regarded as superior to the French in physical strength and endurance. That the latter might scale the ramparts, if they got near enough, with greater alacrity and more elastic bound than the former is not to be doubted, but that the Prussians can resist and repulse the charge of a solid column with greater success than the French no one will question. Physical degeneracy has been a marked feature among the French for a number of years. In proof of this is to be shown that in the annual conscription of recruits the number rejected on account of bodily defects is constantly increasing.

As much as was declared the French boasted that one of their soldiers was able to whip from three to five, or more Prussians, and that in a few days they would stand before the gates of Berlin and dictate their terms. It is true that McMahon's corps performed some noble deeds at Magenta, but we have not had any demonstration as yet of the superiority of the French over the Prussians in valor and military qualifications. On the contrary, the Prussians have proved themselves to be superior to strategy, tactics and courage to the French. It is found, too, in searching the military annals of both nations that victory perched as often on the banners of the one as the other. In the Thirty Year's War, and in all the campaigns in which Frederick the Great gained his military renown in Europe, and covered himself with martial glory, in fact on every occasion that Germans and Frank engaged in bloody strife, the former did not emerge from it without bearing away his proportionate share of renown. If the French can boast of their military successes at Jena in 1806, the Germans have no cause to be ashamed of the exploits of Frederick at Rossbach in 1757. Even now the soldiers of Teuton origin, those levied in Lorraine and Alsace, are the cream and flower of the French army. Thegans possessed of greater powers of endurance, are better disciplined and in every way superior to those of purely Gallic origin. The First Napoleon testified his high appreciation of the military qualities of the Germans by calling them the *élite* of his army.

In point of experience, the Germans are the equals, if not the superiors, of the French. Owing to the law which obtains in the French military service, a very small number comparatively of the subordinate officers who took part in the Crimean campaign and the Italian war, in 1854 and 1859, are at present in the Imperial army. The Prussian Generals are all men of renown as military captains, and have had long experience in the art of war. The Princes William and Charles are the equals of McMahon and Canrobert. Steinmatz is not inferior in tact and skill to Bazaine, and Moltke will compare favorably with Trochu in point of strategy.

In numbers the Prussians are superior to the French, and they have their troops all in hand, and well disciplined. The French, on the other hand, are filling up their ranks with raw recruits, who have no experience and are untrained in the use of fire arms. From whatever point then we view the present struggle, whether from the moral sympathy of nations, the numerical and physical strength, skill and discipline of the respective armies engaged in it, or the justness of the grounds upon which it is waged, or the results already achieved, everything seems to indicate that victory and triumph will finally crown the arms of the Prussian soldier.

THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

In an able editorial published in the *Review and Price Current* of this city—a very creditable and enterprising journal by the way—we find the following wise remarks:

That the Free Traders are making a desperate effort to defeat the prominent Pennsylvania Tariff men in Congress is no longer to be disputed, and that they are making some headway is indicated by the so-called reform movements in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Although many believe that the movement in this city is founded only on personal grounds, there are others who just as firmly assert that the Free Traders have their emissaries here who are assisting in fomenting this rebellion in the party. So far as Gen. Negley is concerned, we have it on the authority of prominent and influential manufacturers that no man could have done more for our industries with the limited resources at his command. That part of the "reform" movement is to nominate a certain person for Congress, is freely bruited about in the streets and in the newspapers, and however capable he may be in other respects we feel sure he is no more than the peer of Gen. Negley, so far as a knowledge of our industries goes.

Again. The attempt being made in the Cambria district to defeat Hon. D. J. Morrell, as in this county, comes from a clique of disappointed office seekers. Mr. Morrell is known to be one of the best informed members of Congress on the subject of our manufactures and internal resources. His plain facts and figures are always equal to the overthrow of the sophistries of the Free Traders, their paid agent Commissioner Wells, and their subsidized press, and his defeat is a matter of the gravest importance to them. Our information from his district is that he will be successful, despite the sore-headed politicians who are working in the interests of the Free Traders, if not really paid by them.

Again. The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, the ardent champion of labor and protection of American industry, is of all men in Congress the best hated by the Free Traders. Having received an almost unanimous renomination at the hands of his Republican constituents of the Fourth District, and that, too, unsolicited by him, the Free Traders have succeeded in nominating an independent Republican candidate, Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., an old merchant and importer of Philadelphia, whose free trade bias will be readily inferred. The Democracy of that region will make no nomination, and will support Col. Thomas in the hope of defeating Mr. Kelley. The trick is so transparent that we venture the prediction the rank and file of the Democracy will rate their living by the sweat of their faces will not be caught in it.

With Kelley and Morrell defeated, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress would be sadly wanting in experienced and trusty men to combat the fallacies of the wily foes of our industry. A change in the Pittsburgh representative at this time would bode us no good, unless it would give us a man of vast information on our domestic manufactures, and that is certainly not the present Free Trader. A step backward now might result in destroying in a year what required a generation to build up and fortify. One thing is certain, divisions in the party in power at the present time can result only in building up the influence of the Free Traders in the State and every manufacturer who counsels or aids therein does so to his own personal loss and the lasting injury of our manufactures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Comparatively few valuable books are published during the "heated term," publishers generally seeking to supply light, gossipy summer reading. Harpers, New York, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, however, have published some books of solid merit, and destined to live when much of the light literature of the day is forgotten. We note the following:

CYCLOPEDIAL LITERATURE.

Works of this character are monumental of patient industry, rare scholarship and culture, and singular powers of discrimination. These elements of character are developed in all departments of this kind of literature. The large expectations of the public, especially of ministers, Sunday-school teachers, and all who love the study of biblical and theological themes, when "McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia" were promised by the mammoth publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York, have more than been met. The universal acclaim of the press, when the first volume appeared, attests the high opinion with which the work was received. All denominational organs awarded favorable criticisms. The second and third and more recent volume have been received with the same favor. This Cyclopaedia possesses features that no similar work has attained, and is therefore the best of the kind before the public. The articles are fuller and enter into details, and cover all the ground that is known, and old topics have been re-written and enlarged. Each subject is treated in the most exhaustive form. Every department is written up to the latest moment of publication, and embodies all that is required. Broad and generous views are taken of biblical and theological themes, and of the most evangelical type. Views on certain cardinal doctrines are presented in a form that need not offend the most critical of the various types of theologic thought.

Volume third extends its topics to G, and is fully equal in all respects to the previous volumes. As the preparation of materials was extensively made for the entire work of six volumes, and in a form almost ready for publication, the death of the distinguished Dr. McClintock, who had charge of all topics relative to systematic, historical and poetical Theology, will not mar the unity of the work. Every volume will bear the impress of his towering intellect, culture and scholarship. Dr. Strong, his associate, editor of the department of Biblical Literature, is widely known as fully competent for the duty resting upon him. He is an author of note, and his "Harmony of the Gospels" commands the high regard of all biblical scholars. It is a pleasure to commend a work so invaluable and so useful to all who desire to study sacred history.

LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER.

This work is of such magnitude and range of thought, embodying information which would require hundreds of volumes to supply, that it is surprising it may be procured for several dollars. It is a huge volume of over twenty-three hundred pages, printed on small but clear type, white paper of firm texture, and is a beautiful specimen of typographical art, and robed in staunch covers. The labor of preparing the work is beyond computation, and it bears the impress of master minds throughout. It illustrates, too, the immense resources at the command of the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, as a book of this character requires an outlay of money that but few could afford, and to issue the work in competition with those of a similar character.

Just now the information it contains, relative to the seat of war in Europe, is opportune and of signal value, and every newspaper and business office needs it for the same purpose. This edition is revised to 1866, and an appendix, containing nearly ten thousand new articles, chiefly relating to the United States, has been added, and every portion of the work has been subjected to careful revision, and alterations and corrections have been made as the lapse of ten (10) years has rendered necessary. Besides, a large portion of the body of the work has been re-written, and the most recent statistics of manufactures, commerce, &c., that could be procured have been inserted.

It is well named, "A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary of the World," as it contains a notice and the pronunciation of the names of nearly one hundred thousand places, with recent and authentic information respecting the countries, islands, rivers, mountains, cities, towns, &c., in every portion of the globe. Preceding the body of the work, the Preface and Introduction are valuable, especially the latter, relative to the principles of pronunciation of the more important European languages. At the close of the alphabetical list of articles, seven pages are devoted to a department entitled, "Etymological Vocabulary," which embodies useful information. For sale by E. Miner, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE HAND-BOOK.

Several years ago Harper & Brothers, New York, undertook to furnish a "Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East," that would supply the place of the numerous and clumsy guide-books, gotten up by English and French houses, which comprised twenty or thirty volumes, at a cost of sixty or seventy dollars, and they have succeeded in all they proposed to do. Each year the work has been carefully revised and improved in every respect. To accomplish this, the author, Mr. Pembroke Fetridge, resides in Europe, and possesses means and resources for adding and correcting up to the latest period, before the usual yearly edition appears. The traveler has here embodied, in this compact volume, all the information he may need for a trip through Europe and the East, instead of being burdened with a trunk full of English and French guide-books, at a large outlay of money. The book is in a convenient form, handy, and bound in flexible covers. We wish to note particularly that favorable notices of hotels in Europe cannot be purchased for money, as none but proper houses will be commended, and bad houses exposed. Travelers with this "European Hand-Book," and "Harper's Phrase-Book," in the English, French and German language, need not hesitate to go to Europe and be independent of these helps. For sale by E. Miner, 71 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Not long since we called attention to this neat series of "Ancient Classics," published bi-monthly by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and on sale in this city by Miner, Fifth avenue. "Herodotus," by George C. Swayne, M. A., we have noticed at length. Three more volumes have been issued. "The Iliad of Homer," by the editor of the series, Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., author of "Etonians;" "The Public Schools;" &c.; "The Odyssey of Homer," by the editor, and "Cæsar," by Anthony Trollope. The object of these little volumes is to give readers who have not received a classical education an idea of these great writers of Greece and Rome. Aside from this fact, the information is delightful reading and gives an insight into the customs of those days that is interesting and instructive. "Virgil," "Cicero," "Horace" "Juvenal," and others will soon appear.

The Census.

From the returns already sent in to the Superintendent of the Census, the population of various cities throughout the United States has been ascertained or estimated with a considerable degree of accuracy. The population of San Francisco, California, is placed at 125,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are Chinese. These figures are much below the estimates of the people of that city. The number of voters on the poll list is 25,112, which, it is asserted, would indicate a larger population than that obtained by the census officers, while on the other hand the weekly average of deaths is 55, giving a lower mortality than would usually occur in a population of 125,000. The San Francisco Directory places the population of 1861 at 82,223, and 1869 at 170,250. Valego, Cal., according to the United States Marshal's estimate has a population of 7,000. In Kansas, Lawrence has a population of 9,000. Douglas county, in which Lawrence is situated, has a population of 20,713, against 8,647 in 1860 thus having increased 12,076, or nearly 150 per cent. in ten years. Topeka shows, from official returns, a population of 6,796. Atchison has a population of 7,954, against 2616 in 1860, being an increase of 170 per cent. In Nebraska, from partial returns, the population of Omaha is placed at 15,000. The population of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is estimated at 10,000. In Minnesota, Duluth has a population of 4300, against 100 on May 1st, 1869. In Michigan, the city of Adrian has a population of 8451 in 1870, against 6194, an increase of 2257, or 36 per cent. Appleton has 4680 inhabitants, and Kalamazoo village and township return 13,300. Lansing, the State Capital, has 3227 inhabitants, 2695 males and 2532 females, with 947 dwellings, containing 991 families. In Georgia, the official returns give Columbus a population of 7400 souls, against a population in 1860 of 9624 including 3541 slaves. This decrease is accounted for by the building up of villages outside of the city limits, and across the Chattahoochee, in Alabama, where many of the residents of Columbus in 1860 have since that date removed. Macon, Ga., has a population of 5615 white and 5181 colored, giving a total of 10,796. The voters number 1412 white and 1102 colored, making a total of 2514. Trenton, N. J., has a population estimated at 25,000, although it was believed that the number of inhabitants would reach 30,000. Cohoes, N. Y., has a population estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000, having more than doubled since 1860.

The Marble Mountain of Cape Breton.

We have received the second printed report on this wonderful marble deposit in the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It was made by Henry Howe, D. C. L., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, University of Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. In this report the Professor says he is more than ever convinced that the property is a very valuable and extensive one. "The beds run in a nearly east and west course, and are almost vertical with a dip of a few degrees to the south. The grand quarry is situated about 458 feet above the level of the lake (Bras d'Or), and late operations have exposed a face of about sixty feet in height, showing nothing but marble throughout." The quarry is about 300 yards from deep water, and situated at such a level that the shipment of the blocks can be easily made." "The various kinds of marble found are thus classified: 1. Fine white with statuary; 2. Fine white building; 3. Coarse white building; 4. Brocktailla; 5. Green and white, blue and white, red streaked with blue and white; 6. Fine flesh color; red shaded, and red mixed with green and blue." The quality of the marble is pronounced good, it being said to be much tougher than the general run of marble, and has been proved to have a greater resistence to crushing power than any building stone except granite. Taken altogether this marble deposit is one of the wonders of our wonderful continent, and when the Provinces become States in this Union, it will make fortunes for hundreds, for it is practically inexhaustible.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE latest rumor from Cuba is that Captain General De Rodas intends to cut loose from Spain and proclaiming the independence of the island establish a military despotism, with himself at the head.

THE OLD YARD GATE.

The shades of night are darkening,
While at the old yard gate I stand;
The boughs of dark foliage wave o'er me,
The latch rests unclasped in my hand.

Is it memory brings back my childhood,
And lays by the earthen of year,
And stills the sad cares of a life time,
With a wild rush of soft girling tears?

At the spring merry voices are sounding
Or is it the glad gush of the rill,
And the merry home call of my brothers
Returning around the old hill?

Above me the window is gleaming,
Where mother sat close in her chair,
Awaiting the home gathering at evening
Oh! surely she is now waiting there.

Ah! no, they were gleaning the wheat on the hillside,
The shiver was loud in the wood,
When with death in our first wild struggle,
Around her low couch we stood.

So close to our hearts came his shadow,
That in fancy we heard the tide moan,
And the plash of the oars of the boatman,
That bore her away from our home.

Ah! well the years that have lingered,
Since we placed with trembling care
That sainted white face in the coffin,
Have silvered the brown in my hair.

The wild winds of winter were drifting,
The snow lay in piles on earth's breast,
When we smoothed the grey locks on the brow
of our father
And laid him away to rest.

With wild longings and prayers of anguish,
A brother too in sorrow we gave;
Ah! me, with what wild throbs of heart-break
We give those we love to the grave!

I too am looking from life's west window,
The sky seems cloudless and clear;
But I know by the lengthening shadows
That the sunset is drawing near.

Particulars of James Stapleton's Death.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following, from the Reese River Reveille of Austin, Nevada, gives the particulars of the death of James Stapleton, formerly of this city, who was well known here at one time as a coal boat pilot between Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

About seven o'clock last evening, James Stapleton was shot and killed by Edward Dunham, both old residents of this city. From the testimony elicited at the Coroner's inquest, the circumstances which led to the tragedy are as follows: Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stapleton seeing Mr. Dunham in the rear of his house, the parties being neighbors, asked him some question in regard to certain changes which he had talked of making in the shed in which he stood. Dunham, who appears not to have been in good humor, answered her in very unbecoming language, whereupon she went home. Some time after this Dunham started down town, as did also Mrs. Stapleton. The latter met her husband and informed him of the language Dunham had used toward her, and they both went home and had supper. After the meal had been disposed of, Stapleton went over to Dunham's and asked him why he insulted his wife. Some harsh words appear to have ensued, and blows were struck. The testimony of the only two witnesses who testify to seeing the fight which preceded the shooting, does not correspond. One says that he saw deceased strike Dunham with a stick and knock him down, whilst the other, Mrs. Stapleton, says that Dunham struck at deceased, whereupon the latter struck him in the face and knocked him down. On recovering his feet Dunham fired a Derringer pistol, the ball entering Stapleton's right eye, ranging back and a little upward. Stapleton fell with his head inside the shed in which it took place, his feet projecting outside. The wound was a mortal one, and he lingered until 8:35 o'clock, when he expired. Dunham was arrested by Under Sheriff Taber and lodged in jail.

A Brave Man.

The particulars of the railroad accident at Magnolia, on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, were published in yesterday's *American*. One of the victims of the accident, John T. Owens, supervisor of the road, showed a heroism, under the most painful and trying circumstances that commands the highest admiration. Mr. Owens was riding on the engine when it was overturned, and was thrown under the wreck, with the hot coals from the furnace pouring down on his body. For two hours and a half he lay entangled among the heavy irons which were slowly pressing out his life, while the fire consumed one of his bruised and broken arms. He was perfectly conscious all the time, conversed with those who were using every exertion to lift up the terrible mass and to cool the hot iron, uttered no word of impatience or complaint, and bore his intense sufferings with a fortitude that was almost superhuman. He died from his injuries yesterday morning, and will be buried to-morrow with due ceremonies by the Masonic fraternity, of which Order he was a member.

Prominent among the passengers who assisted in lifting up the engine and extricating the suffering man was Postmaster General Cresswell, who labored for over two hours in removing the debris of the collision.—*Baltimore American.*

A Living Antique.

Mr Joseph Hoffner has in his garden at Cumminsville a plant that, in some respects, is a curiosity. It is a single stock of what is labeled "Egyptian corn," and was grown from seed taken from the case of a mummy in Egypt, and which had lain hidden away in this receptacle for a period of two, and it may be twice as many thousand years. The seeds planted by Mr. Hoffner were seven in number, only one of which through a long course of ages, during which kingdoms and empires had risen and fallen, flourished, decayed, and were forgotten, had retained sufficient vitality to vegetate. The seed resembled, though they were not exactly like, our smallest variety of Indian corn; and the plant, now two feet or more in height, looks not unlike a stalk of broom-corn or Chinese sugar cane of the same dimensions. The seed is probably produced at the top, and it was Mr. Hoffner's opinion, on inspection of the seed planted, that they came from a plant allied to the sorghum—several varieties of which are native of Africa. These seeds are a part of a small quantity received by Mrs. Henry Reed from her sister residing on the Pacific coast, who was indebted for them to Lady (Sir John) Franklin.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Reminiscence of Methuselah.

Speaking of "personals," a gentleman, who has been bitten by the arithmetical mania, has cipherred out the time, within six weeks, of the death of Methuselah. That patriarch died in the year of the world 1656, the very year of the flood. Unless, therefore—which is too dreadful to be believed—he was actually drowned in the deluge, he must have died in the first week in the year; for Noah went into the ark on the seventeenth day of the second month, being then a middle-aged man of six hundred, doubtless just beginning to be flecked with gray. His father, Lamech, cut off prematurely at the age of seven hundred and seventy-seven, died five years before the flood. Jubal, recently sung by George Eliot, belonged to the same generation as Methuselah. His sister, Naamah, is said by tradition to have espoused Ham, in which case supposing the lives of the two branches of the family to have been about equal duration, she would be an elderly lady of some nine hundred years at the time of her espousal.

The Height of Enjoyment.

George Augustus Sala writes in "Belgravia:" I happened to be passing on Boxing day, or rather evening, many years ago, through St. Clement's church yard, when I became aware of a man who was holding on the railings of the church, and blubbering in a manner piteous to behold and hear. A good woman, presumably his wife, in a shabby shawl and a crushed bonnet, was doing her best to support this staggering holiday-maker, and to cheer him up, but his grief was overwhelming. "I—I—I'm so unhappy," Ebriosus continued to maunder. "Unhappy," repeated the good woman with womanly scorn, and yet not without a kind of rallying sympathy—"unhappy? what for? You was drunk the day before yesterday; you was drunk on Christmas day; you're drunk now; and what more do you want? *Do yer want to be a hangel?*" In the opinion of his excellent housewife, intoxication was the *summum bonum* of humanity.

Reflectors on French Ships.

It is reported that many vessels of the French navy are to be fitted up with an apparatus intended to illuminate the line of the horizon or of the land, at night and in cloudy weather. The apparatus consists of powerful French lenses, transmitting the light produced by the combustion of two cones of charcoal, forming the poles of a large magneto-electric machine, driven by a donkey engine. The ray of light it is claimed will illuminate points on the sea coast so as to be visible at a distance of two miles. The same apparatus is used on the French trans-atlantic packets, and several, it is reported, have been ordered by the Russian Government. In the account of the light, instances are cited where the movements of hostile fleets could have been detected by the use of such powerful lenses, and the ignorance of the enemy's manœuvres caused an entirely different result from that anticipated.

THE Workmen's Peace Committee of London have issued an address to the workingmen of Europe, deprecating the present war as destructive to the best interests of all laboring men. In reference to the belligerents they say: "We call upon these potentates, if they mean what they say, to sheath at once the sword, refer their disputes to arbitration, disband their armies, and give peace to Europe and to the world. At the same time we call upon and implore the peoples of France and Germany, in order to enable their rulers to realize these, their peace-loving professions, to insist upon the abolition of standing armies as both the source and means of war, nurseries of vice, and locust-consumers of the fruits of useful industry."

FOUND DROWNED,

But was identified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink,

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN, SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) Sts.

SOUND LOGIC FOR THE SICK.

The invalid has often good reasons to exclaim, "save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and if he follows all their prescriptions in turn, their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely extended public experience, and obtained on solid and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let those who are taking it at this debilitating season as an invigorant answer for themselves as to its tonic properties. Can any dyspeptic, who has ever used it, question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit, who has ever taken it for lives complaint, doubt its efficiency? It is believed among the tens of thousands who are now using, or have heretofore used it as an alterative and corrective, not one can be found who would exchange it for any other preparation in the known world. For intermittent fevers, nervous debility, constipation, sick stomach, and all complaints arising from indigestion and impoverishment of the blood, it is the only article which can be conscientiously guaranteed, and no one who is thoroughly acquainted with its virtues will allow interested dealers in worthless slops, on which they make a larger profit, to furnish them in the place of the great vegetable restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which is the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BAINES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandise Broker,
260 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.) PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
IN
Seasonable Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 8 1-3 Cents.
FAST COLORED
Light and Dark Prints.
At 10 Cents,
Good Yard Wide Sheeting.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Yard Wide Bleached Muslin,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
FAST COLORED PERCALES.
At 12c., Good Kentucky Jeans.
At 12½c., Blue Denims.
At 92.50, Ladies' Woolen Shawls.
At 8½c., White Linen Towels.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
Table Linens, Towelings, Napkins, &c., at
Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLEECE, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

INTER STATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870,
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all parts of the country.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE—The grand lithographic picture, illustrating the most magnificent ride on record, and the poem of Sheridan's Ride (three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN H. PARKE, President.
ION. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary,
au10,5t3-WFH No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest designs in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Plated and Solid Silver Ware, and are constantly receiving new goods.
Watches and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen, and warranted.
Gold and Silver Spectacles to suit all sights.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencils, Pens, Pen-holders, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, and other articles too numerous to mention.
We call special attention to our Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents, which we make to order, and warrant to be of the best quality.
Gold Pens fitted to suit the hand, and warranted to write well.
Repairing of all kinds of Jewelry and Watches done promptly and warranted.
Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the country.
Call and see us, and we will endeavor to please you in goods and prices.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, by W. BRIGHT, 24 S. Third street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. au6:y3

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LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A NEW STOCK OF
Best Dark Prints,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
GROS. GRAIN
BLACK SILKS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Black and Colored Poplins.
Black Alpaca Lustres.
At Very Low Prices.
Cassimeres and Jeans
VERY CHEAP.
LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Bl'k Sash Ribbons.
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons,
Narrow Ribbons, all colors,
Hair Switches and Chignons,
Satchels, Purses, Jet Jewelry, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A CHOICE
AND
UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered,
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
& Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.
The central character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with the present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending the bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
These bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility of privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a much higher price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meantime. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
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TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
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au6

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 19th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
MAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
40,000 lbs Choice Sugar Cured Hams.
60,000 lbs Sugar Cured Shoulders.
20,000 lbs Mercer Prime Lard Leaf.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides. au7:n14

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacturing Highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE, Inverts, Chimney Tops, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
123 SECOND AVENUE

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has opened and fitted up those large and well lighted rooms, No. 107 FIFTH AVENUE, Allegheny, (one door from Fifth Park,) where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, very convenient to the Park. Families can be supplied with confectionery and prices. The public is solicited to call.
WM. A. RHODES.
au7:n20

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size cars. Those having a valuable dog should

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to G. JONES & CO.)

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-

AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 18, 1870.

The Wall street market was heavy and lower and prices made in all directions. The Stock Exchange, the chief point of interest, showed more activity than for some time past. There is considerable pressure to sell, especially on leading speculative shares, and the decline in prices ranged from ½@1¾ per cent. The fall is attributed to the fact that stocks have passed from the hands of strong bulls into those of weak operators, who are committed to sell.

Money more active at 6@7 on call. Foreign exchange quiet but firm. Gold full as strong and opened at 112¼, sold up to 112, fell to 111¾, sold up to 112, and closed at 112@112¼. Carrying rates 1 per cent. to-day.

Government dull and steady. Coupons '81s, 118¾@119; new do., 118¼@118½; do. '82s, 117¾@118; do. '84s, 117¾@118; do. '85s, 117¾@118; do. 10-40s, 113¾@114; Currency 6s, 116 bids. Over $500 million of the 6-20 bids were nearly $50 million. State securities quiet. Missouri 6's, old 91; new, 91¼; Tennessee, old, 78¾; new, 78¾; Virginia 6s new do., 69; old North Carolina, 32¾; new do., 32.

Stocks dull, lower and weak.

Canton 49; Western Union, 84¾; Quicksilver, 44; Maripossa, 8; Mariposa preferred, 24; Pacific Mail, 87½; New York Central, 180½; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 97½; Michigan Southern, 94¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie preferred, 36¾; Chicago & Alton, 124½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 93¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Rock Island, 104; Illinois Central, 137; Illinois Central leased, 97; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Pittsburg, 97½; Virginia 6s, 69; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson, 130½; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 34¾; Boston, 101; Atlantic & Pacific, 18¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver preferred, 44; Mariposa preferred, 24; Pacific Mail, 87½; New York Central, 94¾; Reading, 97½

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale—A good route on this paper in size at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Only Six Cases—There were six ordinary cases before His Honor, Mayor Callow, yesterday morning. Two were sent to the workhouse for thirty days, two to jail for ten days each, and two discharged.

John Dawson and Patrick Shannon were arrested on Twenty-eighth street, Wednesday night, while parading the street in female apparel. Mayor Brush dismissed them after they had paid a fine yesterday morning.

Cigar Store Kindled—Gilies' cigar store, on Ohio street, Allegheny, was entered last evening by some boys in the absence of the proprietor. They were not seen. They succeeded in capturing some sixteen dollars from the money drawer.

Held for Court—Rose Schwender and Antonio Happy, the saloon keepers in the Seventeenth ward, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, had both a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon and were held in $300 bail for court.

Knock Down Argument—Sarah Peoples yesterday appeared before Alderman O'Donnell, of the Ninth Ward, and charged Thomas Dim, with assault and battery, defendant according to her statement, having knocked her down. Warrant issued.

Rev. Walter R. Krebs, of Allegheny, was installed pastor of the Reformed Congregation, at Irwin Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, last Wednesday. He is the first regularly elected pastor, the congregation heretofore being connected with the Greensburg charge.

Put Him Out—Joseph Faber complained to Justice Heisel yesterday that Charles De Barr had forcibly ejected him from a tavern in East Birmingham. The force used was stated to sufficient for an assault and battery suit, against De Barr, for whose arrest a warrant was issued.

Struck her Son—Alderman Bolster of Allegheny, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of a man named William Peterson, charged with assault and battery, preferred by Mary Melly. It is alleged that defendant hit complaint's son on the head with a stone, causing severe injuries.

"Kept the Proceeds—John Lorenz made information before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, yesterday, against Otto Adams for bailee's duty as bailee charges Adams with selling a wagon for fifty dollars and keeping the money instead of handing it over to him (Lorenz), who owned the vehicle at the time of the sale. Warrant issued.

Larceny by Bailee.—Alderman O'Donnell yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named George Gunkenes. The prosecutrix is Rebecca McClay who alleges she gave Gunkenes eight dollars to have placed to her credit in the Penn Savings Loan Association. The defendant either forgot to do as he was told or appropriated the money to his own use.

Burglary in Allegheny.—On Tuesday night the residence of Rev. Dr. Elliot, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, was visited by thieves. The family were absent from home, and before leaving the valuables and been placed with the Safe Deposit Company of this city. The thieves gathered a few articles of clothing and other articles, but were evidently frightened away as they left their plunder in the house.

Gambling.—Yesterday Elijah Hall, who is now serving a term in the county jail, to which he was sentenced for keeping a gambling house, was taken to the Mayor's office, and when that official reported, made information against five well known sporting men of the city, charging them with being common gamblers. The accused were arrested and held in $2,000 bail each for a hearing.

Desertion.—Some days since, we noticed the fact that Mrs. Mena Weisner had made information before Mayor Callow, charging her husband Henry Weisner with desertion. The accused slipped away from the city very quietly, but last evening officer Wier ascertained that he was in Wilkinsburg. The officer proceeded thither yesterday and succeeded in capturing the delinquent. He now at the Mayor's office awaiting a hearing.

Arnsthal & Son.—Among the wholesale and retail tobacco dealers in this city there is no firm we can more cheerfully commend to our readers than Arnsthal & Son, No. 70 Smithfield street. The firm has long been recognized as one of the leading houses in the city. Their reputation in business men is such that no words of ours could add to it or further it. They sell at the very lowest market price, and are at all times prepared to furnish their customers with everything in the line at wholesale as cheapest. We bespeak for them a continuation of their large and growing trade.

Among the names that will be proposed at the coming Republican Convention for County Commissioner, there is none that would command more than Thomas Mintzer, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny. Mr. S. is known as one of Allegheny Counties' most respected citizens, a man of integrity and well qualified to fill the position. We understand his friends are in earnest and intend pressing his claims before the convening body in the party, and well-known business qualifications are worthy of their support. If nominated, he will receive the hearty support and solid votes of the party, and we commend him to our Republican friends.

Information Wanted.

Left home, corner of Third avenue and Redoubt alley, Pittsburg, on Wednesday evening, August 17, Eliza Green, aged twenty-five years. She had light hair, brown eyes, light complexion, and was dressed in a dark brown calico dress with red figures and white linen apron. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for any information of her, whereabouts by her brother, at the above-named place.

Disorderly Conn.

Yesterday morning James Sloan appeared before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, and lodged an information against James Carroll for disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused had assaulted him with stones. Warrant issued.

Mary Caldwell made an information charging Mary, Margaret and Kate Magrill with acting in a disorderly manner by calling her names on Chestnut street. Officer Wier arrested Mary Magrill for threatening to have her whipped. Warrants were issued in both cases.

Narrow Escape.

Last evening about six o'clock, a middle aged woman was walking along the track of the West Penn Railroad, near Chestnut street, when a train came along. The watchman on the train called to the woman to get out of the way, but she paid no attention to it. Entering the track she had just time to pull her from the track as the train passed on. In so doing, however, had the men not been there she would have forfeited an item of business for the Coroner. It's no use cautioning people against walking a railroad track at unreasonable hours, else a word or two in that direction would be beneficial.

The Early Comer—No Inquest Yet.

Coroner Clawson yesterday proceeded to Aleyville to hold an an inquest over the body of John Early, who, it is suspected, has been foully dealt with. The particulars of the case have already appeared in the GAZETTE. When the Coroner arrived at his destination he found he was unable to proceed further on account of the absence of witnesses. The engineer of the train which killed Early, and a brakeman, before Early was found lying at the side of the track, could not be present. The inquest was accordingly postponed until Monday morning, and the Coroner returned to the city last night.

A Mad Cow.

Matthew Green, an old offender, was before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon. Matthew is a cripple, but this does not prevent him from annoying peaceable people. The number of cows he has been engaged in could hardly be enumerated. Yesterday he had been imbibing freely, and while passing on Fifth Avenue, stumbled and fell, cutting a deep gash just above his right temple. The blood flowed freely, but he paid no attention to it. Entering Viarheller's saloon, a few minutes afterward, he was not long in raising a row. Officer Moore was also called to the place, and while arresting Matthew, received an ugly scratch on the neck from the prisoner, who fought desperately. He was at last taken to the lock-up. At the hearing the Mayor fined him ten dollars. He paid it without trouble and hobbled away.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Miss Eliza Green suddenly disappeared Wednesday night shortly before midnight. She resided with her brother, Matthew Green, corner of Redoubt alley and Second avenue. She retired quite early in the evening, laboring under mental depression, which was attributed to sickness. Shortly before twelve o'clock she arose and told the servant girl she was better, but found the apartment vacant. A note was found on the dressing table in which she stated she intended drowning herself. A love affair was the cause of her despondency. There was no clue other than this to indicate where she had become of her. Parties at once set out and commenced dragging the river in hope of finding the body. They continued the search all night but failed to find any trace of their object. It is hardly necessary to say that intense excitement prevails over the affair, and the family are heart-broken. Friends are beginning to think she will yet turn up, as nothing has been made for her in several localities but without success. The case as yet remains a mystery.

Death of Mr. A. P. Logan.

It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we announce this morning the death, from rapid consumption, of our very worthy and much esteemed young friend, Mr. John P. Logan, which occurred yesterday morning at his mother's residence in Allegheny. We have known the deceased from boyhood and can truthfully say that Allegheny City has not a more generous and noble young man never lived and moved in the community. He was universally known and respected by all, and had a whole army of friends and admirers. As an early age he entered the extensive planing store of F. H. Eaton as errand boy, and by remarkable tact and capacity rapidly advanced to the position of chief clerk and general business manager, a position which he filled with the greatest ability up to within a few weeks ago. Some years since, while on a business trip in Ohio, he was caught in a rain storm and thoroughly drenched and a hemorrhage of the lungs was the result. He thereafter failed in constitution rapidly to his grave. The deceased was an active member of the 1st company of Duquesne Greys, and will be buried with military honors on Sunday afternoon next at two o'clock, from his mother's residence on 39 Avery street. Mr. Logan had only attained his 24th year, and years as a business man and member of the business and social community, and his death will cause much sorrow to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance.

ALLEGHENY POOR HOUSE.

An Official Visit—How Things Look—Mlivale and its Future Prospects.

Yesterday morning your reporter, in company with the Board of Poor Directors, of Allegheny, Col. George Gerst, Jno. Brown, Jr., and William Murdoch—His Honor Mayor Callow—Dr. John Hamilton, Physician of the Board, John Myler, Esq., and Samuel Hastings, Esq., member of Council, visited the Poor Farm, in Milvale borough. After a few minutes' ride on the West Penna. Railroad the object of our destination was attained. Getting out of the train at Bennett Station, the Poor House is reached in about five minutes walk. A trip to the Poor House is not without interest and instructions and with no intention of moralizing, we would pronounce this institution instructive, because of the item it teaches. It puts us in contact, in many instances, with those who have seen better days, and who from a diversity of causes, in the decline of their days, are dependent upon public charities for maintenance, but to the trig.

It is scarcely necessary to waste many words in describing the Allegheny Poor House. It is an institution of by-gone days, it was a fortunate speculation for the city of Allegheny, if no other favorable view is taken. The tract upon which the Poor House was built contained one hundred and sixty acres, and was purchased in 1844, for the sum of $11,830. The original buildings and improvements cost about $12,000. The entire property is now valued at $25,000.

The main building is a plain structure, fronting east and west, about thirty feet wide by sixty-five long, with two wings, and three stories high. The building is divided through all the stories by a stone wall, on each side of the hall door. The spaces are divided into rooms, used for various purposes. The office, dining room, kitchen, with a sane department, occupied by the steward, Mr. David F. Johnston, is on the floor. The upper stories are divided in the same way, with a sane department. The building, though the centre north and south, dividing the rooms occupied by the sexes. The upper or eastern portion is set aside for the females, the lower or western part to the males.

About ten years since a separate building was erected for insane persons. It is a plain two storied brick, and presided over by Mrs. Kearns. There are at present in this department twenty-seven subjects, classified according to sex, twenty females and seven females. Among the number there is one born idiot, a young man. He has to be dressed every day and is a pitiable sight. Among those in the insane department only a few are uncontrollable and that require special care and attention. The balance, Mr. Johnson tells us, are tractable and sane enough except at certain periods. While passing through we observed no particular evidence of insanity. Some were busily engaged sewing, others knitting, but only a few that were either moving lost easily under or lying on their beds, but did not seem to be just as profitably employed as in the other building occupied by the sane Physically, they appeared to be more healthy among the insane than the sane. Our observation is verified by the remark of Mr. Johnson, who states that all the cleaning and work necessary to be done, about the rooms, is just as well and promptly done as need be.

The health of the institution, under the charge of Dr. John Hamilton, was never better. The mortality cases from the first of January up to the present date, are very small in number, and four-fifths of them being persons brought there to die. Their average age is sixty-nine years, and years was the oldest. Of the number of births in the house during the time, five, others sixty, and the youngest twenty-nine.

An object of interest in the female department was the little fountain. Our readers will recollect the finding of the lost four months old of a little girl baby. It was snugly ensconced in a basket, and was picked up by the policeman at the corner of Robinson and Fifth avenue. The Board of Poor Directors sent it to the Farm. On its arrival there it was confided to the care of a colored old lady, a house servant who is pretty much occupied in attending it. It has been sick for the last four weeks, but is getting better fast. If some humane family would take it in charge, it would doubtless prove a blessing.

There are present, sixty-four inmates being provided for, thirty-three males and thirty-one females. Under the admirable management of the steward and his assistants the institution is a model in its workings. The kindest treatment is given the unfortunate paupers, at the same time the inmates are required to observe the rules.

The first noticeable feature in the management of the institution is the scrupulous cleanliness of every nook and corner. There seems to be no scarcity of soaps and muscle. The general absence of matting and carpeting on the floor, also is an established impression, but the white shining boards every where we were is more than an offset for its absence, in securing a constant and thorough cleaning. There is no place to hide the dirt.

The inmates are very well provided in clothing, and while the diet is not such as is served up to the guests of the Monongahela House, it is, at the same time, wholesome and palatable. For breakfast—bread, coffee and syrup. For dinner—all vegetables in their season, thoroughly and scientifically cooked, a variety of soups, as much meat as they want. At this meal the males are allowed only spoons, the steward's partiality for the weaker sex unknown. Then a cup of tea on this occasion. For supper—coffee, bread and molasses. Invalids will receive as much care as their physician and no one will want for attention, under the present regime. The sleeping apartments are all models of cleanliness, the beds and bedding being all that could be desired. We have no blood to say of the bedsteads, however. Any saw and hatchet carpenter can get up as good. They have, during the past few years, been in use, and deserve to be stored away for the good they have done.

There is one room however, for the Poor Board. They have been waiting for the last four years to buy a new poor farm, with the intention of putting up a new and better adapted building, and doubtless substituting new bedsteads, but on account of the poverty of Robinson township Councils refuse to vote a Poor Farm ought to be bought, matters are just as they are.

The average cost of keeping each pauper is $1.90 per week. This does not include the products of the farm. Last year over $1,200 was realized from marketing stone. The market rates for previous years have floated up from $1,200 to $1,800.

We referred in another part of this article to the fortunate financial situation in fact—a speculation and an unnecessary expenditure of money, but the lapse of time changed this opinion.